

$h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ in the frame of mSUGRA

$m_0 = 300 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{1/2} = 600 \text{ GeV}$
 $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 400 \text{ GeV}$
 $\geq 4 \text{ jets}$, $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 40 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta^{\text{jet}}| < 4.5$
 $\geq 2 \text{ tagged jets}$, $|\eta^{\text{tag}}| < 1.75$
 circularity > 0.1

No leptons treatment

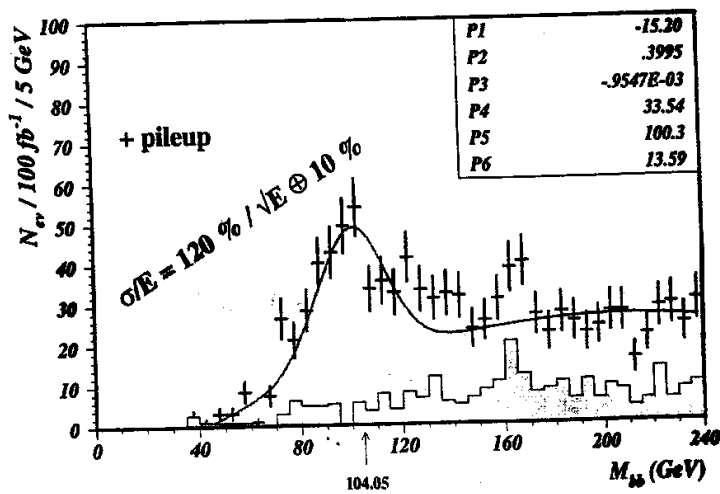
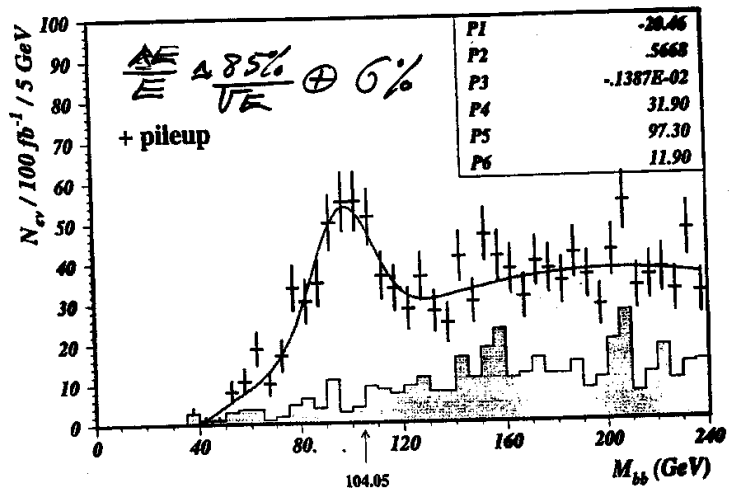


Figure 1

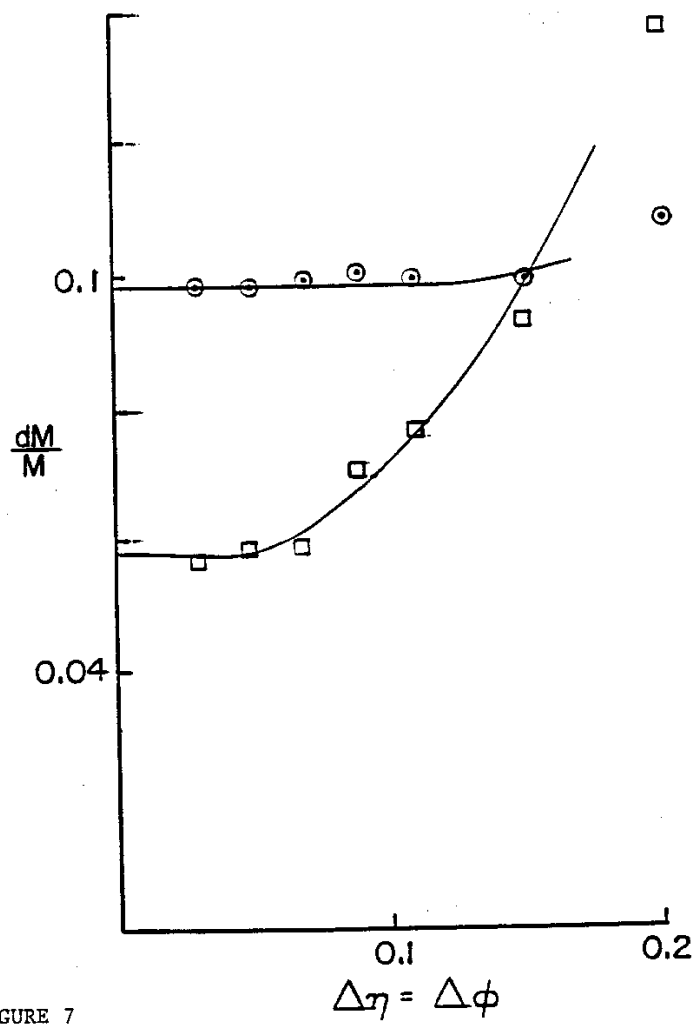


FIGURE 7

Figure 2

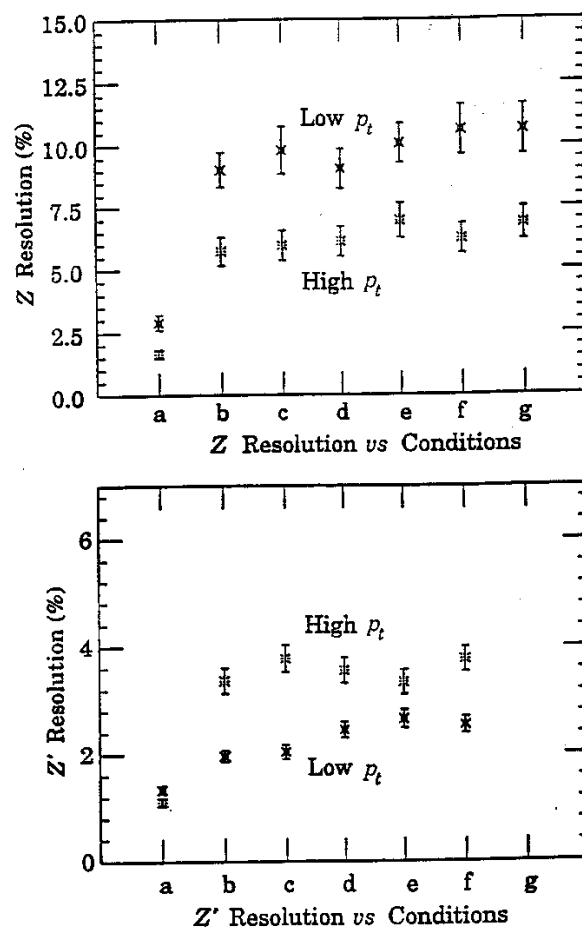


FIGURE 11

Figure 3

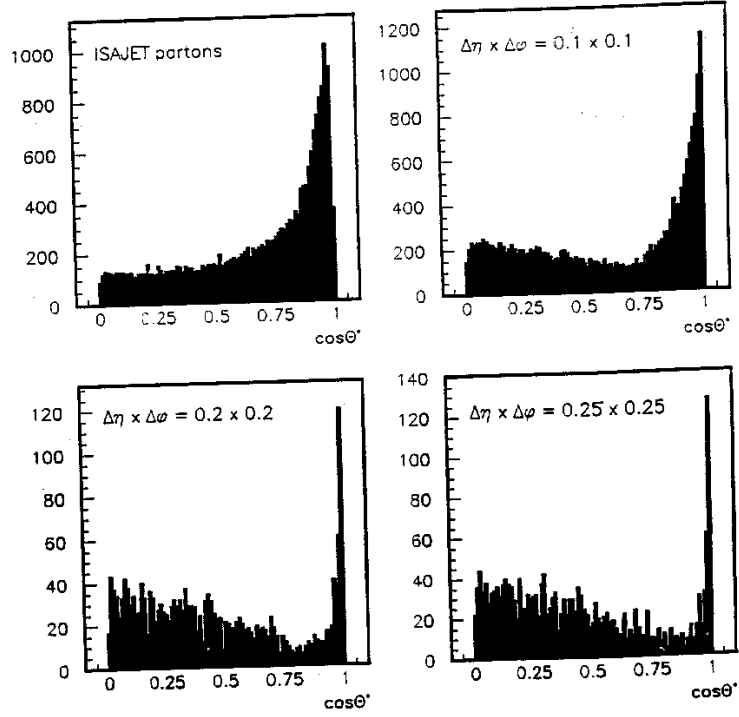


FIG. 7. Distributions of $\cos \theta^*$ for $W + \text{jets}$ background events, with no pileup. The distribution for the ISAJET partons is compared with that found with three different calorimeter segmentations.

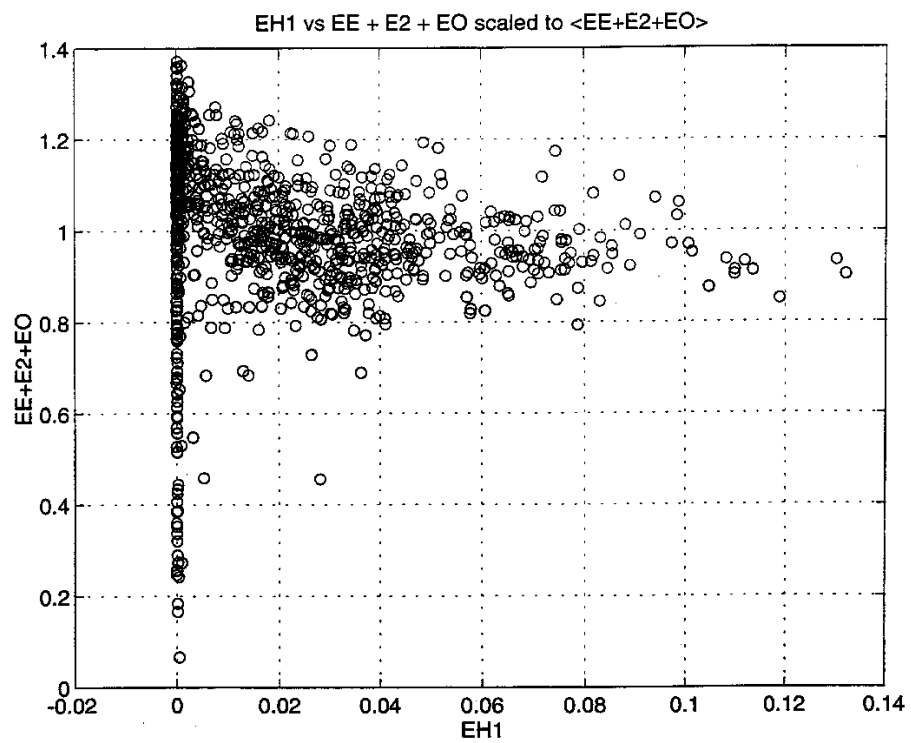


Figure 5

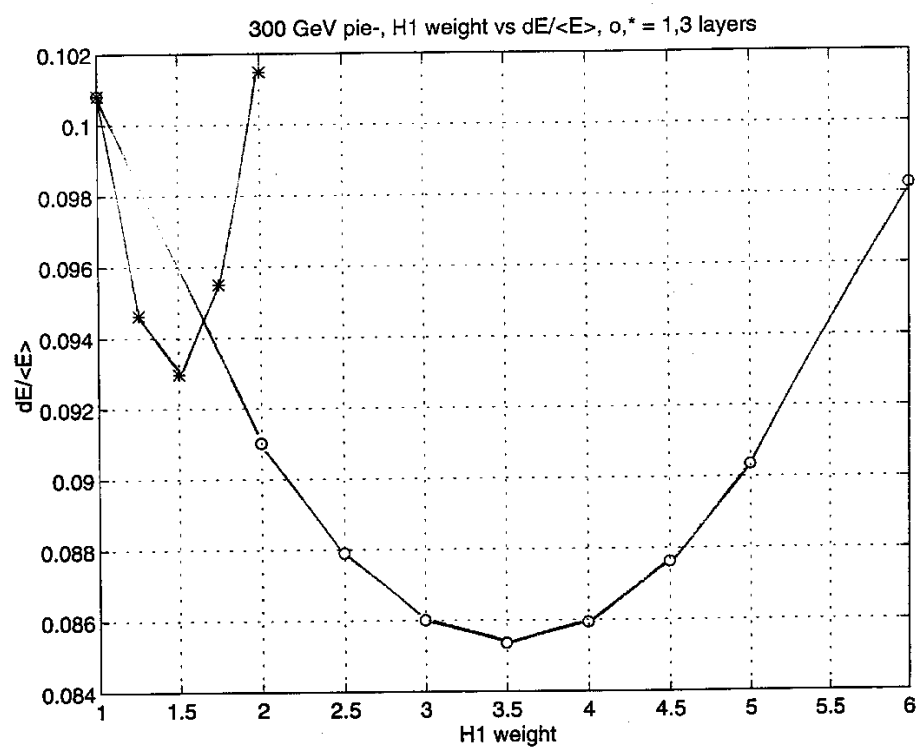


Figure 6 a

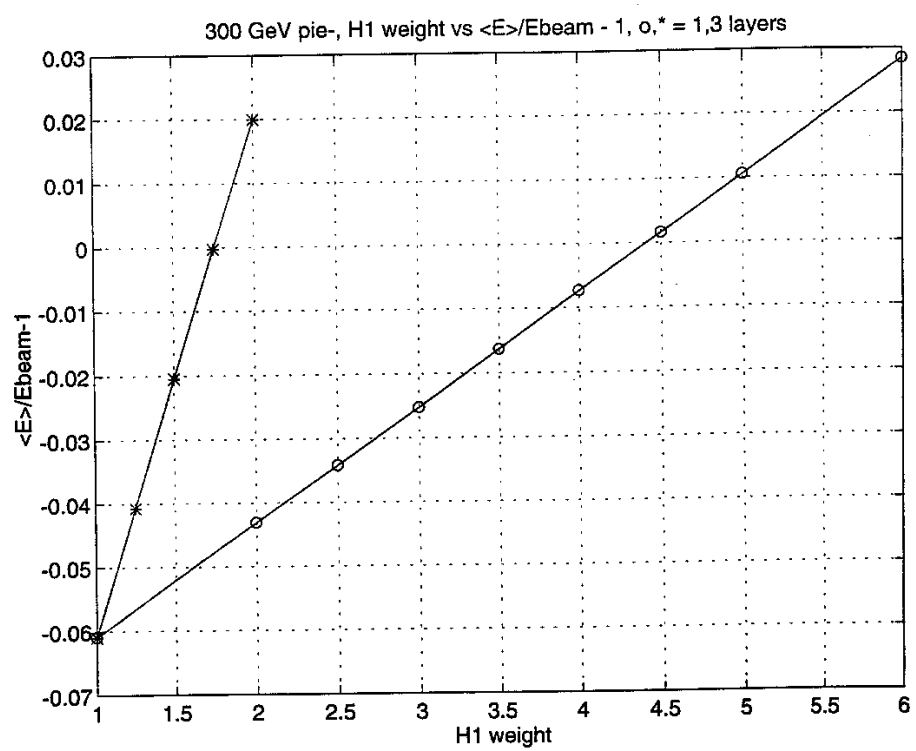


Figure 6b

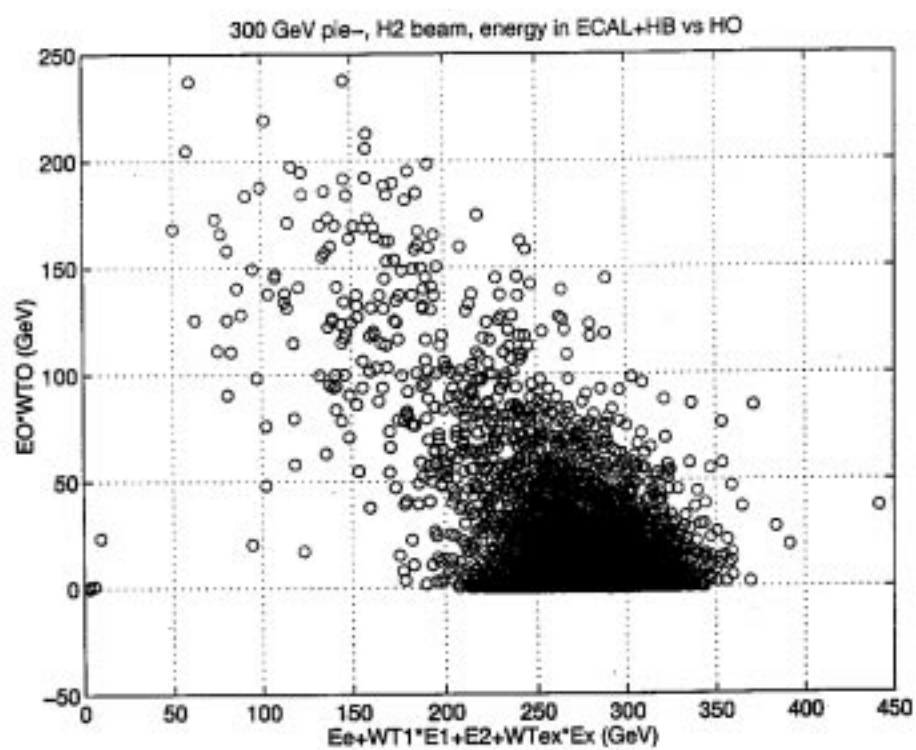


Figure 7

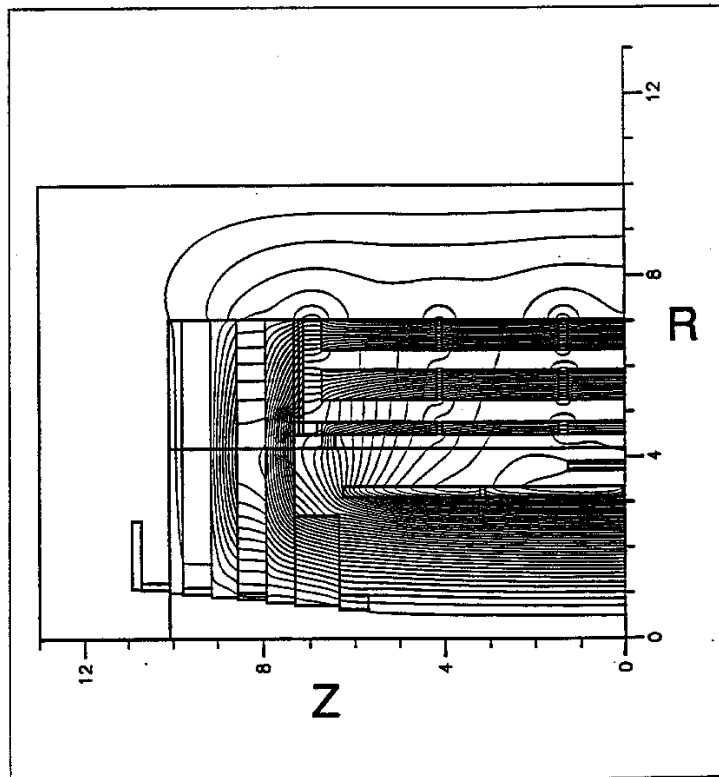


Fig. 6.3: Typical flux line distribution.

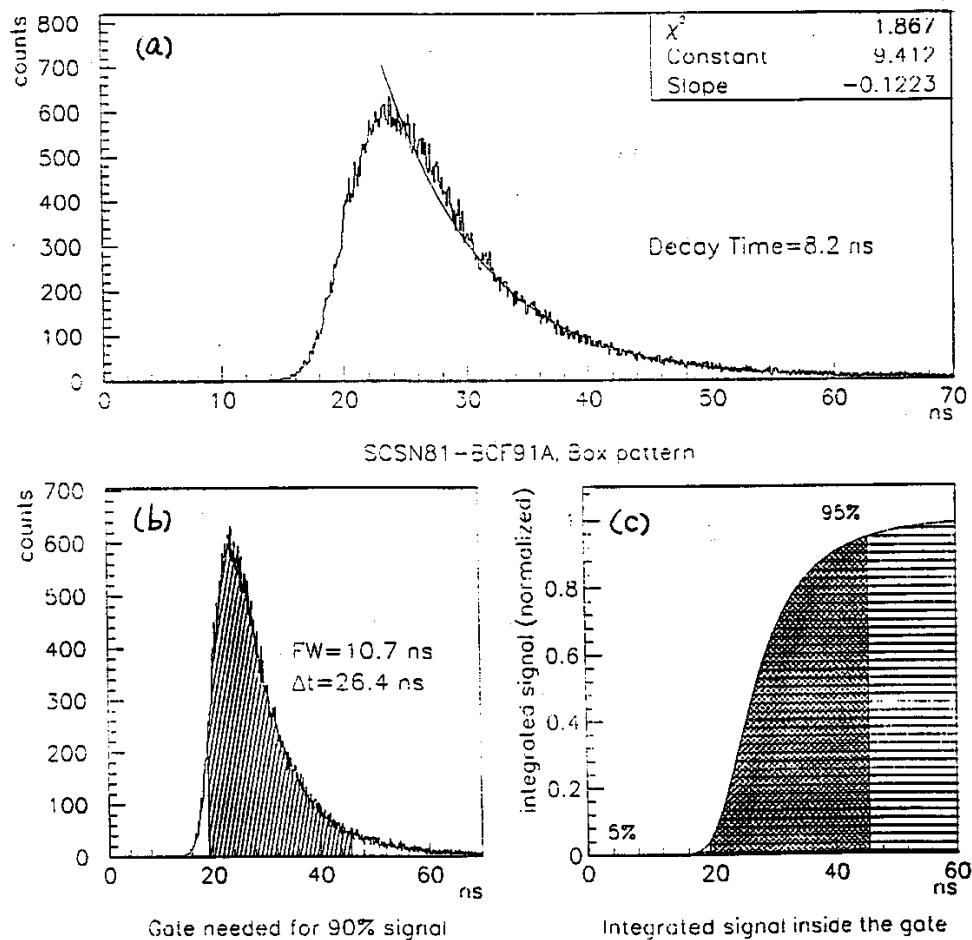


Figure 3: (a) Decay time spectrum of SCSN81/BCF91A, box pattern. Tail of the measured decay spectra was fitted to an exponential function ($= A \cdot e^{-t/\tau}$) to obtain a "decay time ($= \tau$)". (b) The decay spectrum was integrated to obtain the time needed to capture 90% of the signal ($\equiv \Delta t = 90\%$ signal collection time) (c) Integrated signal inside Δt .

PMT Box (Side View)

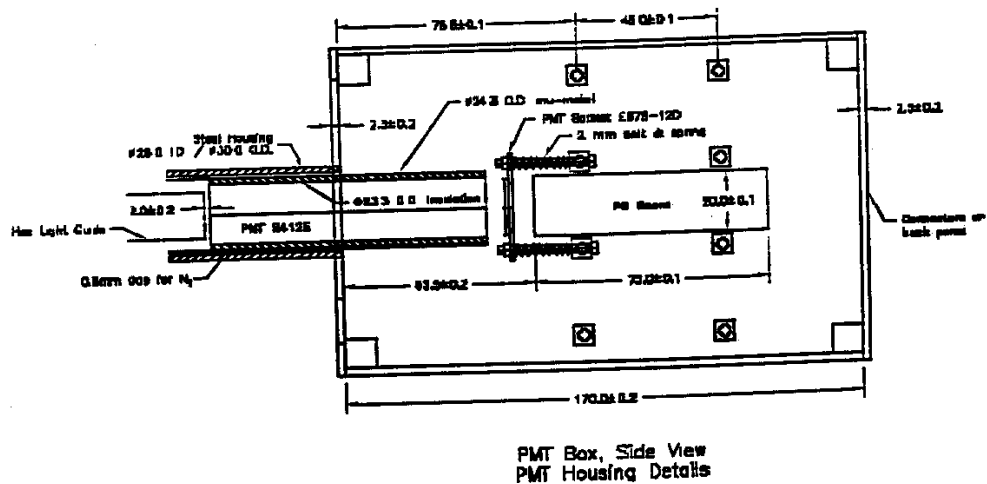


Figure 10

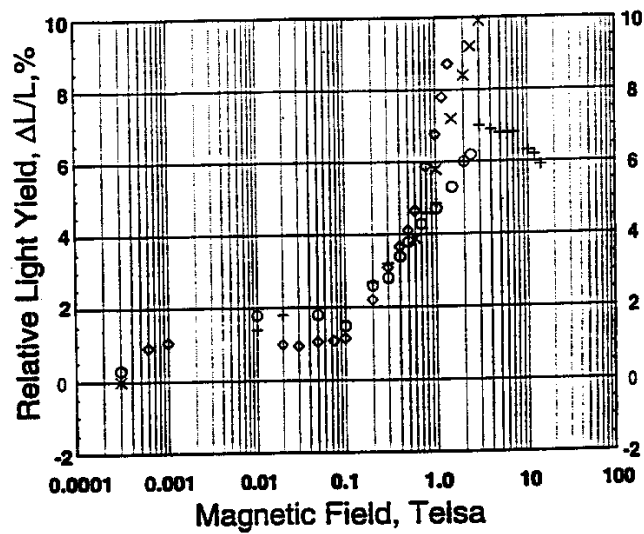


Fig. 5. Relative light yield increase as a function of magnetic field. (○) SCSN38 with ^{226}Ra ; (+) SCSN38 with ^{60}Co ; (◇) DESY calorimeter with SCSN38 using 6 GeV electrons; (×) Shashlik calorimeter using electron beam.

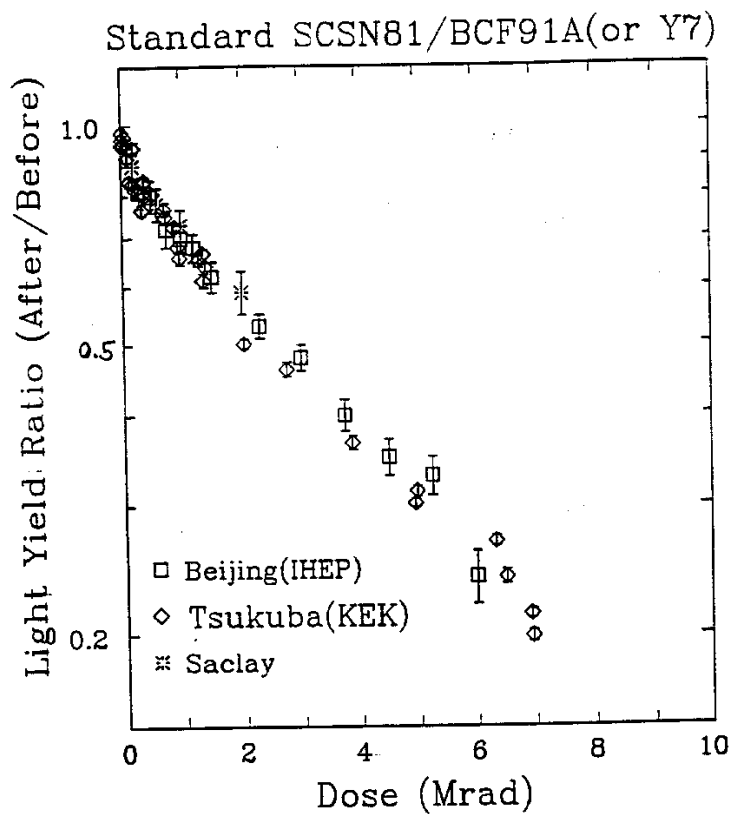


Figure 9: Radiation hardness (ratio of light yield after to before the irradiation as a function of total dose) for a "standard" tile/fiber - SCSN81/BCF91A(or Y7) measured by beam test modules using electron beam. Data from references [4,5,6].

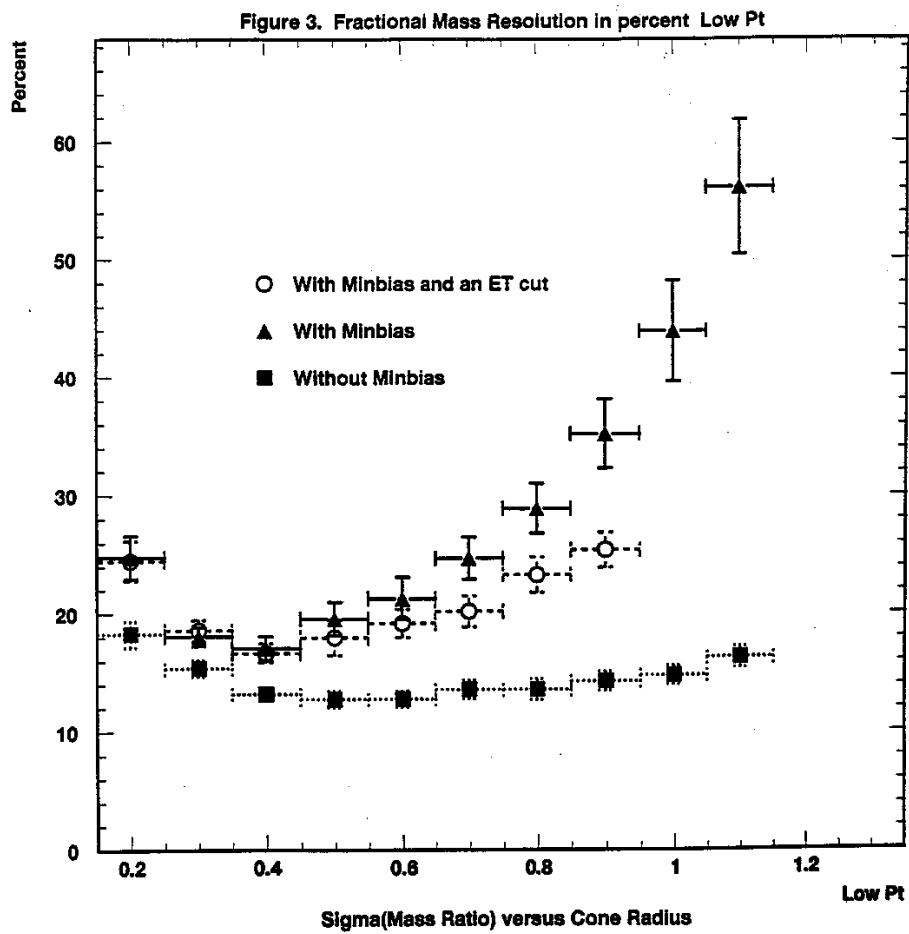


Figure 13